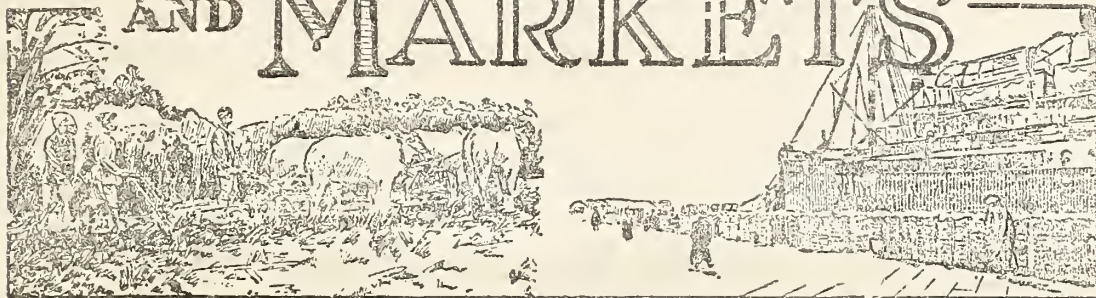


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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## FEATURE ARTICLE

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## L A T E C A B L E S

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Canadian wheat being harvested in Prairie Provinces 3 or 4 weeks earlier than usual as result of long-continued and unbroken drought. Both yield and quality have suffered from this forcing. High percentage of grain cut in most southern districts and threshing and combining have begun. Deliveries of new wheat have set a record for earliness at scattered southern points. Except in extreme north, weekly temperatures were above normal, the excesses ranging up to 10 degrees again. Effective rains mostly confined to central and northern Alberta. Although limited to spotty showers, rainfall brought more optimistic reports from area covered. Grain rushed toward maturity too rapidly for adequate filling. Sawfly serious and general in Saskatchewan, while rust will cause shrunken kernels in east central Saskatchewan and west central Manitoba. High temperatures and lack of rain intensified serious feed situation. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, August 5, 1936.)

Soviet Union planned area for winter cereals for harvest in 1937 fixed at 94,937,000 acres, of which 36,797,000 acres for winter wheat. Area sown to winter wheat for 1936 harvest was 34,721,000 acres. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, August 6, 1936.)

England and Wales areas for 1936 harvest estimated on June 4 as follows: Wheat 1,703,000 acres, barley 819,000, oats 1,417,000, potatoes 456,000, and sugar beets 357,000 acres. See page 180 for areas in preceding years. (London office, Foreign Agricultural Service, August 7, 1936.)

Scotland preliminary June 4 estimates of areas for 1936 harvest reported as follows: Wheat 94,000 acres, barley 74,000, oats 828,000, potatoes 133,000 acres. See page 182 for areas in preceding years. (London office, Foreign Agricultural Service, August 4, 1936.)

England and Wales estimates of numbers of livestock in June 1936 reported as follows with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Horses 865,000 (873,500), cattle 6,534,000 (6,538,600), sheep 16,630,000 (16,470,700), sows 483,000 (493,900), total hogs 3,801,000 (4,067,200). (London office, Foreign Agricultural Service, August 7, 1936.)

Scotland estimates of livestock numbers in June 1936 reported as follows with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Horses 147,000 (147,100), cattle 1,313,000 (1,316,000), sheep 7,570,000 (7,755,800), sows 26,000 (32,500), total hogs 236,000 (255,500). (London office, Foreign Agricultural Service, August 4, 1936.)

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## B R E A D   G R A I N S

Argentine crop conditions

Adverse weather conditions in Argentina during late June and early July hindered field work and delayed wheat sowings, according to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture. In the Province of Buenos Aires, which accounts for more than 40 percent of the Argentine wheat acreage, sowing has been completed in the southern part of the wheat zone. In the northern part, however, seeding is very much behind, and it is estimated that only about 20 percent of the wheat area has been sown. Some local damage from rust is reported, but in general the growing plants in this Province are reported to be in excellent condition. Drought news from North America and favorable plowing conditions in certain regions have stimulated sowings, and an increase in the 1936-37 wheat acreage is expected.

Sowings have been completed in the Province of Cordoba, with the exception of the southeastern section, where about 10 percent of the wheat area is yet to be sown. An increase over the drought-reduced acreage of 1935-36 is now certain, and the general condition of the wheat crop is excellent. While no increase over last year is expected in the southern part of the Province of Santa Fe, where sowings have been greatly delayed, a 30-percent gain is estimated for the northern part of the Province. The wheat crop of the Territory of La Pampa has been favored by the absence of winds, and the high degree of humidity has offset to some extent a deficiency in rainfall this season. A long period of dry weather would be disastrous, however, because of the lack of sub-soil moisture. The development of the plants has been about normal in most of the Province, but in some regions it is too advanced and in others somewhat retarded. Conditions in the Province of Entre Rios are below average. Sowings were late, growth is too rank, and fields are covered with weeds.

Wheat prospects in North Manchuria

The 1936 wheat acreage of North Manchuria is estimated to be 25 percent larger than that of 1935, according to latest information furnished the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service by Consul General Adams at Harbin. Prospects for the crop outturn, however, are not so bright as earlier in the season as a result of excessive rains and insect pests. The harvest will be about 10 days late, but if favorable weather continues until that time, it is thought that production may equal, or perhaps exceed that of last year. The quality of the grain is not expected to be as good as it was in 1935.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The Shanghai wheat market

There was little change in the wheat and flour situation at Shanghai during the week ended July 31, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office. Prices remained steady, and arrivals of domestic wheat continued to be in excess of milling requirements. There was no demand for foreign wheat. The mills were operating at almost full capacity, with flour demand active, but sales were somewhat below those of the preceding week. It was reported that Japanese buyers had purchased more than 367,000 bushels of Chinese wheat at Shanghai and other ports. Sales of Chinese wheat to foreign agencies have not taken place in such large volume for several years.

Australian wheat was offered in Shanghai at 108 cents per bushel. The spot price for domestic wheat was 75 cents per bushel; future prices on July 30 were as follows: August 75 cents per bushel, September 80, October 82, November 83, December 84 cents. The spot price of domestic flour was 93 cents per bag of 49 pounds; futures on July 30 were as follows: August 92 cents per bag, September 93, October and November 94, December 95 cents. The futures wheat and flour market at Shanghai was closed on July 31, in order to balance books for the month. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was \$4.05 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Wheat stocks in North Manchuria on July 15 totaled 5,622,000 bushels as compared with 2,094,000 bushels on the corresponding date of 1935. Flour demand continued active, and flour stocks are reported to be below those of a year ago. The mills in North Manchuria are now supplying 30 percent of the flour requirements of South Manchuria. While the Manchurian Government has taken no official action to restrict imports of Australian flour, there is a noticeable tendency among dealers to curtail purchases from that country. Imports of flour into Dairen during June totaled 264,000 barrels as against 92,000 barrels in April. During May 179,000 barrels were imported from Australia and 85,000 from Japan as compared with 167,000 and 171,000 barrels, respectively, in May 1935. Stocks on hand at Dairen on June 30 amounted to 519,000 bags. Prices of flour ex warehouse at Dairen on July 20 were quoted as follows: United States 93 cents per bag of 49 pounds, Australian 91 cents, Japanese 96 cents per bag.

Early harvest in the Soviet Union

The hot weather which has prevailed over a large area of the Soviet Union, alternating with stormy rains in the south brought about a rapid and simultaneous maturing of various crops. Thus the Soviet Union is having an early and rather difficult harvesting season this year. Lodging of grain and short straw were reported from a number of sections and the Soviet official press stresses the danger of shattering and the need for speedy harvesting of the cereal crop.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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An area of 34,189,000 acres of small grains had been cut in the Soviet Union by July 15. This represents increases of about 7,000,000 and 6,000,000 acres, respectively, over the areas harvested during similar periods in 1935 and 1934. Altogether, 16 percent of the acreage for harvest was cut by July 15, and the harvest was in full swing in the central and southern regions of the Union. Of the principal southern and southeastern wheat-producing regions, Ukraine had cut 41 percent of the crop, the Black Sea region 37 percent, North Caucasus 26 percent, Crimea 59 percent, and Stalingrad and Saratov in the lower Volga area, 18 and 10 percent, respectively. In all these regions the state farms were lagging behind the collectives in the execution of the harvest plan.

Of the acreage in collectives planned for harvest by combines, 16 percent had been harvested. A number of individual combine operators have shown large figures of acreage harvested per machine. Several regions, however, have been rather slow with their combine harvest, according to the Soviet press. Considerable harvesting losses were reported from Crimea and other regions. Threshing of the crop this season has proceeded twice as rapidly as last year, probably because of the more important role of the combine. Grain was threshed by July 15 from an area of 8,935,000 acres, or 26 percent of the total cut area compared with a figure of 4,455,000 acres reported as threshed on the same date a year ago.

A later report indicated that an area of 60,223,000 acres was cut by July 20, representing 27 percent of the area for harvest, compared with 41,965,000 acres cut during a similar period a year earlier. The area threshed amounted to 28 percent of the area cut as against 21 percent a year earlier. The Ukraine had 63 percent of the harvest area cut by July 20, Azov-Black Sea 55 percent, North Caucasus 43 percent, Crimea 73 percent, Stalingrad 32 percent, Saratov 23 percent, Kuibyshev (Middle Volga) 19 percent, Voronezh and Kursk (Central Black Soil area) 42 percent.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Manchurian production of perilla seed increased

Perilla oil is used in the United States primarily as a drying oil and is imported entirely from Japan, where it is crushed from perilla seed grown in Manchuria. Perilla seed cultivation was of little importance in Manchuria until the past 2 or 3 years, according to information furnished by the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service Division (quoting Consul LaMont at Harbin). An active campaign for expansion of acreage devoted to perilla seed in Manchuria, with a view to bringing the seed to Japan and crushing it there, is under way. The area devoted to perilla seed in 1935

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was estimated at around 500,000 acres, as against 100,000 acres 5 years ago. The 1936 acreage is estimated at between 525,000 and 575,000 acres. The output may exceed 220,000 short tons, as against 188,000 tons in 1935 and 69,000 tons in 1934. With an average yield per acre of 740 pounds, and the high market price of perilla seed during the second half of 1935, the income per acre materially exceeded that for any major crop. It is likely that under the prevailing conditions there will be a still further expansion of acreage under perilla.

Perilla seeds are sown during the month of May, mostly around May 10. The plant is somewhat bushy, so seeds are sown in rows similar to corn. At the Harbin Experimental Farm the plants are started in special beds and transplanted. North Manchurian farmers do not follow this procedure, however. They sow the seed in the fields and do not transplant. About 14 pounds of seed are sown per acre. The crop is harvested from September 20 to October 20 by cutting the plants near the ground with a knife. The crop is threshed and sold during January and February.

While in 1935 the average yield for all Manchuria was 740 pounds per acre, the yield for North Manchuria, where most of the crop is grown, was about 795 pounds per acre. At the Harbin Experimental Farm, yields as high as 1,529 pounds per acre were obtained on some plots. In Manchuria most of the perilla is grown, and the highest yields are obtained, in the region north of Tsisihar and northwest of Harbin.

In view of the fact that until very recently perilla seed cultivation was of minor importance in Manchuria, there has been little experimentation with this crop. At the present time, two varieties of perilla are being experimented with and cultivated, gray and dark-brown. The volume of fats obtained from the dry perilla seed on the Experimental Farm ranges from 46.37 percent to 50.87 percent in the case of the gray variety, while in the dark-brown perilla it constitutes from 44.70 percent to 47.50 percent of the total weight.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Mediterranean Basin raisin crop again heavy

V The production of raisins in the Mediterranean Basin will again be heavy in 1936 although it is not expected that it will be quite as large as the abnormal crop of last year. According to N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attache at Paris, the combined production of Spain, Turkey, and Greece will be about 132,000 short tons for the coming season as compared with 141,000 short tons in 1935, and the 6-year (1929-1934) average production of 90,400 short tons.



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The large crop in Turkey is again mainly responsible for the heavy production. According to present indications, the 1936 crop there will equal or possibly surpass the record crop of last year which was 65 percent above the 1929-1934 average. The quality of the raisins is expected to be better this season. In the Valencia District in Spain prospects are good. The crop is forecast at 9,000 short tons, which is above average although less than last year. About an average crop of 7,000 short tons is expected in the Malaga District. Greek crop conditions are less favorable, with a prospective production of 18,000 short tons or 18 percent less than last year.

Practically all raisins exported from Spain, Greece, and Turkey are shipped to European countries, of which the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium are the principal markets. The United Kingdom is the major European outlet for American raisins, although the above continental countries with the exception of Germany are also important. The quantity of non-American raisins available in these European markets this coming season will probably be only slightly under the unusually large supplies of the 1935 season, Mr. Nielsen reports, the total exportable surplus from Spain, Greece, and Turkey being estimated at 122,300 short tons or only 6 percent less than last year.

In addition, European markets will receive some Iranian (Persian) raisins. Competition from this source is difficult to estimate since complete information is not available. Reports indicate, however, that the crop is about 50,000 short tons, or the same as last year when approximately 30,000 short tons of raisins were exported. The Turkish Government has established fixed minimum prices for Smyrna raisins in most of the important European markets. This practice was attempted last year although it was discontinued after a month and a half of trial.

In summarizing the probable supply situation for the United Kingdom, the quantity of raisins available from Australia and South Africa must be considered. The United Kingdom received about 4,000 short tons from South Africa last season and will apparently import somewhat less from the 1936 crop. Imports from Australia from the beginning of the crop year on April 1, 1936, through June were somewhat larger than for the same period last year, with 14,740 short tons against 12,433 in 1935. Stocks in London, however, were considerably lower than at the beginning of the preceding season. Australian production is estimated at about 58,000 short tons compared with 52,000 short tons in 1935.

Large fruit crops expected in Danube Basin.

Production of deciduous fruit in the Danube Basin for 1936 is expected to be larger than last year and above the 5-year average, 1930-1934,

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according to a communication from the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Around 1,088,000 short tons of plums, 313,500 tons of apples, 275,000 tons of grapes and 270,000 tons of pears are expected. Prospects are better in Yugoslavia and Hungary than they are in Rumania and Bulgaria. A record crop of prunes is expected in Yugoslavia and an above-average yield in Hungary. Apples will make a larger than normal crop in Yugoslavia. The pear crop is a record for each of the four Danube Basin countries. The production of grapes will equal the former record in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and be above normal in Rumania and Hungary. All of these fruits are exported to some extent, particularly to Austria and Germany, but the most important export crop of the four is dried prunes.

Exports of deciduous fruit from Argentina show increase

Exports of fresh fruit from Argentina during the 6-month period, January to June 1936, amounted to 1,754,228 packages, or 28,245 short tons, compared with 1,168,267 packages or 17,056 tons, in 1935, according to the Bureau of Fruit Production Control of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. The increase in exports amounted to 11,189 short tons, or 65.6 percent. The largest increases were registered in the exports of pears, grapes, and apples. Of the 28,245 tons exported in 1936, pears constituted 41 percent, grapes 40 percent, apples 15 percent, and all others 4 percent. Exports of these fruits are expected to increase for several years. The United States is the chief outlet for the grapes, but most of the apples and pears are shipped to Europe, notably the United Kingdom.

Greek currant crop low

The 1936 Greek currant production is forecast at 153,000 short tons compared with 166,000 tons in 1935, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché N. I. Nielsen at Paris. The export outlook for Greek currants is somewhat better for the coming season, primarily because the Australian crop is only about half of last year's production, or about 12,000 short tons. A drastic revision of marketing control in Greece under the Central Currant Office is apparently pending. A committee, charged with making recommendations to the Government, submitted its report in June, which advocated, among other things, the abolition of the general retention system.

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## LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

Hungarian hog numbers decline

Hog numbers in Hungary were estimated at 2,554,000 as of early April 1936 against 3,176,000 a year earlier, according to a report from the Belgrade



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Relatively high feed costs in 1935, together with an improved export demand for Hungarian hogs and pork products, encouraged the heavy liquidation of hog numbers. The current figure is regarded as a desirable one in relation to usual Hungarian feed supplies. Indications now are for larger feed-grain crops this year than last. A fairly heavy export demand for grain is anticipated, however, and it is not yet evident whether or not hog prices will warrant extensive domestic feeding of the new crop.

German fat supplies continue below requirements

Despite some increase in domestic production, the problem of adequate fat supplies in Germany remains to be solved, according to Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed at Berlin. Recent reports, however, suggest that current German trade policies contemplate no additions to supplies of fats through imports from the United States.

The increase in German hog numbers this year has been the outstanding development in the current German fat situation. The June 1936 hog census (excluding the Saar) showed total hog numbers to be 3.35 percent larger than the average June numbers in the preceding 5 years. Other percentage increases over the average figures were: Slaughter hogs 5.3, young hogs 4, bred sows 4. The increases over 1935 figures were considerably larger than the increases over the average, and they suggest difficulties in carrying the hogs on the relatively small supplies of feed on hand pending the availability of the 1936 crop.

The total June 1 stocks of the leading feeds (rye, barley, potatoes) in first and second hands stood at a figure about 24 percent below that of a year earlier. While farmers are using many other types of feed, it is apparent that feeding operations have been relatively expensive in recent months. The German policy at present is to confine livestock production largely to the numbers which can be carried on domestic feeds. The current expansion in hog numbers has brought out official advice to producers to feed no more hogs than they can provide for from their own feed crop.

The increase in marketings which began in October 1935 continued through the first half of 1936. For most of the time since early April, marketings have been larger than those of a year earlier. Slaughter in May and June also exceeded last year's figures, and average weights have been above 1935 figures, principally because of the premiums paid for heavy hogs. In February 1936, about 45 percent of the total hog slaughter included arrivals weighing over 120 kilograms (265 pounds). In June, that weight class accounted for over 51 percent of the total slaughter despite the relatively high cost of feeds.



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The high slaughter weights, together with a seasonal increase in domestic butter production in May and June resulted in a slightly larger supply of domestic fats. These supplies have been augmented by larger imports of lard this year than in 1935, a considerable share of which has gone into storage. Denmark and Hungary have been the chief foreign suppliers, with some increase over 1935 noted in the small imports of American lard. Margarine production has shown little change in recent months.

Prospects for future fat supplies, however, are not favorable, Mr. Steere reports. Domestic butter production is past its seasonal peak, and increased imports are uncertain. Domestic lard production is subject to seasonal decline in the summer and early fall and to the influence in later months of the size of the current feed crops. An increase in, or maintenance of, present lard imports is dependent on the status of compensation agreements, clearing balances, and the availability of foreign exchange. A decline in imports from Hungary seems likely in view of the reductions in that country's hog numbers as a result of the past year's heavy slaughter and exports. Reduced margarine production, when compared with last year, is probable. Arrangements have been made for importing only half the amount of whale oil imported in 1935, and German-produced oil will not be available before early 1937. A trade agreement with Manchuria, effective June 1, 1936, will provide for larger imports of soy beans, but otherwise oilseed imports are dependent largely upon the availability of foreign exchange.

Great Britain plans import duties on pork

British plans for encouraging the domestic production of hogs and pork include import duties on non-Empire pork products, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. It is anticipated also that the imposition of duties will be accompanied by some relaxation of the present pork import quotas, and by a higher scale of fixed prices to be paid for British hogs. It appears unlikely, however, that any of the indicated changes will become effective before January 1, 1937. Since the period 1929-1931, non-Empire countries have lost about 40 percent of their cured-pork market in Great Britain, partly through replacement by British and Empire supplies, and partly through the reduction in total allowed imports. Further displacement may be more gradual, but there is no immediate prospect of a reversal of this trend.

The usual seasonal increase in British imports of American ham during June and early July was stimulated this year by prices in British markets which were the highest for July since 1930. Imports in June were only slightly below the figure which should be maintained if the United States is to fill its 1936 quota. The ability of the United States to utilize a larger quota under the proposed British system of import duties will depend

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largely upon the developments of supplies and prices in the United States. Meanwhile, there are indications that Denmark and other continental countries shipping to the British market are in a position to fill somewhat larger quotas than those in effect at present.

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## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JUNE

The seasonally adjusted index of volume of farm products exported from the United States during the month of June 1936 stood at 52 percent of the pre-war average. This is a continuation of the low level which has prevailed during most of the present calendar year. Relatively large exports of cotton, fruit, and tobacco were offset by low exports of grains and pork products, attributable mainly to domestic shortages due to the unfavorable producing conditions during the past 2 years. Thus, exports of wheat, including flour, stood at 18 percent of the pre-war average. They have been at or near that level for the past 2 years. Exports of cured pork were also at 18 percent of the pre-war average. This represents a considerable rise from figures for earlier months of this year, cured-pork exports during February having reached 8 percent of the pre-war average.

Exports of grains and grain products, other than wheat, stood at 21 percent of their pre-war average volume. That is the highest level reached so far this year and is above the corresponding figure for 1934 although below that for 1935. Exports of lard made the best showing among animal products, reaching 30 percent of the pre-war level during June. This is the highest monthly index for lard exports since February 1935 and seems to represent a continuation of the recovery from the effects of the 1934 drought. It is also partly attributable to the effects of decreased foreign trade barriers on lard in countries with which trade agreements have been concluded.

The index of June exports of fruit stood at 266 percent of their pre-war average level. June exports of cotton stood at 76 percent of the pre-war level, compared with 72 percent in May and 71 percent in April. Tobacco exports stood at 70 percent. This compares with 42 percent during the corresponding month last year.

According to preliminary figures, the total value of agricultural exports for the year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to \$766,589,000. This is a gain of 15 percent over the 1934-35 figure of \$669,239,000, and compares with an 11-percent gain in volume, the difference being a reflection of an increase in agricultural prices in the United States. Cotton made up 51 percent of the total export value, tobacco leaf 18 percent, fruit 11 percent, grains and grain products 3 percent, and meats, including animal fats and oils, over 5 percent.

## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JUNE, CONT'D

Much more cotton was sent abroad during 1935-36 than in the preceding year. Total exports amounted to 6,397,000 bales valued at \$392,015,000 which compares with 5,066,000 bales valued at \$326,877,000 during 1934-35. Japan continued to rank first as an outlet for American cotton, taking 1,585,000 bales, or one-fourth of all cotton exported. Exports to the United Kingdom were nearly double those of last season, rising from 787,000 bales to 1,431,000 bales. Germany also more than doubled the volume of cotton purchased, while France did nearly as well. Exports to Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, and Canada were also much above those of a year earlier, although exports to China and Russia fell off.

Exports of leaf tobacco increased from 353,347,000 pounds, valued at \$119,900,000 during 1934-35, to 417,539,000 pounds, with a value of \$140,667,000 during the fiscal year just ended. This represents an increase of 18 percent in volume and 17 percent in value. A large share of this gain was due to heavier exports of flue-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom. Australia also increased her flue-cured tobacco purchases.

Fruits made an excellent showing. Noticeable gains were reported for all varieties in both volume and value as compared with fiscal 1934-35. The outstanding increases were in fresh apples, canned fruit, and oranges. Exports to the United Kingdom of both boxed and barreled apples exceeded those of the 2 preceding years. France purchased 1,503,000 boxes of apples, second highest exports to France on record. Exports of oranges amounted to the peak figure of 5,446,000 boxes, nearly half of which went to Canada. The United Kingdom also took a larger amount of oranges, importing 1,671,000 boxes as compared with 931,000 a year earlier. This is the largest volume ever sent to the British market.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, June 1936, with comparisons (July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	1934	1935	1936		
	June	June	April	May	June
All commodities .....	78	58	52	54	52
All commodities, except cotton ...	54	37	36	35	35
Cotton fiber, including linters ..	113	88	71	72	76
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>a/</u> .....	100	42	77	66	70
Fruits .....	279	401	300	315	266
Wheat, including flour .....	18	16	20	18	18
Grains and grain products .....	19	24	16	19	21
Cured pork <u>b/</u> .....	25	20	11	18	18
Lard, excluding neutral .....	111	18	25	27	30

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For detailed figures on exports see page 171. a/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders and sides.



SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN a/

The 1936 production of durum wheat in four western Mediterranean countries, Italy, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis, is estimated at only 86,300,000 bushels as compared with 105,211,000 bushels harvested last year and the 5-year average for 1931-1935 of 110,421,000 bushels. In addition, the quality of this year's crop is said to be below average. These four countries ordinarily produce over half of the world's commercial supply of durum wheat. Not only is this year's crop short, but the carry-over supplies are extremely low. In spite of the expected substitution of other grains for durum wheat in the north African countries, trade in durum wheat this year is expected to be considerably reduced because of the existing import restrictions in Italy and the lack of export supplies from North America, where the durum crop this year is apparently very short.

While the crop of the western Mediterranean Basin as a whole is expected to be considerably below that of last year, the most serious shortage is in the North African countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. In Morocco, the outturn is estimated to be even less than the poor harvest of 1935. It is very light in Tunisia because of the near failure in the south, and the crop in Algeria is also small, particularly in the eastern portion of the area comprising the Department of Constantine. It is difficult to estimate the Italian crop, but it is generally considered to be less than a year ago, except on the Island of Sicily, and even there production on the lowland plains was restricted by drought damage.

DURUM WHEAT: Production in specified countries,  
average 1931-1935, annual 1932-1936

Country	Average 1931-1935	1932	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Italy .....	57,621	64,066	57,797	55,850	51,400
Algeria .....	22,902	22,226	28,322	24,453	18,400
Morocco .....	20,051	17,512	27,925	13,885	11,750
Tunisia .....	9,847	6,246	9,553	11,023	4,750
Total .....	110,421	110,050	123,597	105,211	86,300

The current durum crop is light, not so much because rainfall was deficient but because it was badly distributed. The weather was generally dry from late winter well into the spring, followed in several areas by heavy precipitation. Tunisia suffered exceedingly because of drought from the time of sprouting to the formation of the heads, particularly in the southern portion where much of the durum is grown in good years. When rains were

a/ From a report by L. D. Mallory, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Paris.

## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

finally received, they were too late to do any good. In Algeria the western section came through in fairly good shape, but the eastern section suffered from drought until late in the season, and the delayed rains could not make up for the damage already sustained. Morocco was also dry during most of the season. The rain came in time to promise a good harvest, but it fell in such generous quantities that the crop was further injured. Not only did the drought cause losses, but the crop also suffered from a severe attack of rust, and the Hessian fly occasioned losses in several important districts. Relatively speaking, Italy is much better off than the other countries, and the reduction in the harvest there will be less serious. Fairly good crops are maturing in Puglie and Calabria, but the outturn in Sicily, while above a year ago, is nevertheless below normal. Southern Italy also suffered some damage from drought during the early part of the season.

Not only is the Mediterranean durum crop small, but stocks of old-crop grain are also very much reduced. During the past season Italy had only a minimum supply for domestic requirements and, as far as is known, imported no durum. Thus, the new season has opened with almost no carry-over. Since the 1935 harvest in Morocco was below normal requirements, domestic stocks were utilized, and there was a considerable net deficit at the beginning of this season, which can only be filled by substituting other foodstuffs, mainly corn and barley. Tunisia had a large crop of durum wheat in 1935, but with supplies none too generous in the other areas supplying France, exports were heavy, and the amount remaining in the Regency is thought to be relatively small. It is held by native producers, who, in face of the present supply situation, will probably use most of it for their own needs. The new crop and such carry-over as exists, with perhaps some small shifts in consumption, will just about cover domestic requirements, leaving no grain for export.

Apparently, the only exportable surplus available is in Algeria, and this is of relatively small proportions. With the crop now placed at 18,400,000 bushels and stocks on hand, other than the national defense reserve, amounting to 1,286,000 bushels, there are available only about 3,100,000 bushels above normal requirements of about 16,500,000 bushels. If the present price trend is maintained, however, some shift in consumption to other crops may occur permitting larger durum exports, possibly as much as 3,700,000 bushels.

The trade in durum wheat will probably be small again in spite of the greater need for overseas grain. Normal requirements in Italy are calculated to be 61,400,000 bushels, but considering the experience of last year and the probable program for the present season, it is doubtful whether utilization will exceed 57,000,000 bushels, leaving the deficit in the neighborhood of 5,500,000 bushels. This is assumed to be the possible net import requirements during 1936-37. Consumption has declined in France and is now in the neighborhood of 7,300,000 bushels, all of which must be imported. Algeria, as mentioned above, may export 3,700,000 bushels of durum or its products.



## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

Morocco and Tunisia combined have an apparent net deficit amounting to over 7,300,000 bushels. It is doubtful whether these two countries will import any durum, but it is practically certain they will not export any. While, therefore, the estimated deficit for the countries under discussion may amount to about 18,400,000 bushels, the net trade will probably not amount to more than 9,200,000 bushels, assuming that present production estimates are about correct.

## DURUM WHEAT: Balance in Mediterranean countries, 1936-37

Country	Approximate requirements	Production	Stocks	Apparent deficit (-) or surplus (+)	Possible imports (-) or exports (+)
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Italy.....	57,000	51,400	Very small	- 5,600	- 5,500
France....	7,300	-	-	- 7,300	- 7,300
Algeria...	16,500	18,300	1,300	+ 3,100	+ 3,700
Morocco...	18,400	11,800	Very small	- 6,600	0
Tunisia...	6,400	4,800	Small	- 1,600	0
Total...	105,600	86,300		18,000	

In addition to the decrease in volume, the quality of the durum crop, except in southern Italy, is not so good as in 1935, and in northern Africa rather poor quality and lower specific weights are reported. The decline in crop prospects was rather recent, and prices for north African wheat at Marseille show striking differences within the last few weeks. Part of this was due to covering on the part of north African sellers who in some cases were obliged to buy back their contracts made earlier in the year. While there was some speculative flurry, the sharp upward trend resulted principally from the small harvest in prospect. (See price table on page 162.)

Italy

Southern Italy and Sicily, which comprise the chief durum-producing area of the Mediterranean Basin, are expected to harvest the lightest crop in several years. Since official statistics covering Italian production are not available at present, an estimate of the current durum crop can only be approximated. It is roughly placed at 51,400,000 bushels, which compares with 55,850,000 bushels harvested in 1935 and 57,797,000 bushels in 1934.

Stocks of durum wheat in Italy are considered to be practically nil. The harvest of a year ago was less than the amount thought necessary to fulfill normal requirements; but, so far as is known, little or no durum wheat



## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

was imported, and the milling-in-bond trade, from which some substitutions have been made in order to keep durum in the country, was of small proportions. Domestic supplies for the coming year, therefore, will not exceed the crop itself, which is below average.

ITALY: Apparent disappearance of durum wheat, 1930-31 to 1935-36

Year	Production	Net imports	Total
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1930-31 .....	-	22,381	-
1931-32 .....	50,614	8,260	58,874
1932-33 .....	59,855	2,377	62,232
1933-34 .....	64,066	2,013	66,079
1934-35 .....	57,797	1,174	58,971
1935-36 .....	55,850	-	-

In spite of the reduced harvest, imports of durum during this season probably will be small. During the 4 years 1931-32 to 1934-35, the apparent disappearance of durum wheat averaged around 61,500,000 bushels. In the year 1935-36, when the carry-over on August 1, 1935, was small, consumption probably did not exceed 57,000,000 bushels if the production estimate was correct. Not only did exigencies of the economic situation in Italy tend to turn consumers to products other than wheat, but in addition the quality of alimentary paste was considerably changed, reducing to a marked extent the amount of durum products incorporated in the paste. Regulations concerning mixtures in paste will remain in force and will probably continue during part of the present year at least. In view of the Italian monetary situation, with its scarcity of foreign exchange, and the shortage of bread wheat existing this year, it is probable that the authorities will turn their attention more to bread wheat than to durum, while maintaining all imports at the lowest figure possible. Any estimate of probable imports this year is very uncertain; whereas under previous conditions the present crop might require imports of around 14,700,000 bushels, it is possible that the trade this season may not exceed 5,500,000 bushels.

The quality of the durum crop is rather good this year. In Fuglie and Calabria, specific weights of 80-85 kilos per hectoliter (about 62-66 pounds per bushel) are reported. For the crop as a whole, the average specific weight will probably be less than 80 kilos, but not far under this figure.

The system of Government control over the entire grain trade in Italy was announced by law on July 7. Prices of durum wheat were fixed at a high level, beginning at 123 lire per 100 kilos (about \$2.64 per bushel) as of July for grain weighing 80 kilos per hectoliter with 1 percent impurity and 5 percent starchy kernels. This price is to be increased each month by 1.20 lire per 100 kilos (3 cents per bushel).

## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

ITALY: Trade in durum wheat and derivatives, August-July,  
1931-32 to 1934-35

Item	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Durum</u>				
Imports .....	9,504,031	4,000,614	3,698,069	3,189,725
Exports .....	25,720	1,984	8,782	12,333
Net imports ....	9,478,311	3,998,630	3,689,287	3,177,342
<u>Semolina:</u>				
Imports .....	4,802	1,767	1,290	6,140
Exports .....	570,352	1,057,341	1,888,784	1,379,499
Net exports ....	565,550	1,055,574	1,887,494	1,373,359
<u>Alimentary paste:</u>				
Imports .....	1,260	55	191	198
Exports .....	654,513	565,873	523,743	630,490
Net exports ....	653,253	565,818	523,552	630,292
<u>Total: a/</u>				
Imports .....	9,510,093	4,002,437	3,699,550	3,196,064
Exports .....	1,250,585	1,625,198	2,421,308	2,022,371
Net imports ....	8,259,508	2,377,239	1,278,242	1,173,693

a/ Semolina and alimentary paste converted to grain equivalent.

France

If present indications concerning crops in northern Africa are borne out, France will be obliged to import durum wheat from non-Mediterranean countries during this season. No exports are expected from Tunisia and Morocco, and on the basis of the crop estimate for Algeria and the normal consumptive need there, only about 3,700,000 bushels will be available for the mother country. In addition, quality is not of the best this year, necessitating a more ample use of grain. Consumption in France, however, has apparently declined in recent years. Net imports of durum and durum products in 1934-35 amounted to slightly under 7,300,000 bushels.

FRANCE: Net imports of durum wheat and semolina, from  
colonies and other countries, 1930-31 to 1934-35

Year	Colonies	Other countries	Total
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1930-31 .....	8,464	708	9,172
1931-32 .....	10,546	a/ 1,804	8,742
1932-33 .....	9,884	a/ 964	8,920
1933-34 .....	8,689	a/ 768	7,921
1934-35 .....	8,645	a/ 1,363	7,282

a/ Net exports.



## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

The new Wheat Office proposed in France will have an undoubted effect on the prices of grain and bread, increasing grain at least to higher levels, but the provisions relating to durum wheat from Algeria are not yet known. Should durum prices be maintained at reasonable levels and bread-wheat prices be sharply increased, it is to be expected that the consumption of alimentary paste, which has been declining in recent seasons, will turn upward. If there is no milling in bond, the present transfer, or exchange, which is reported to be carried on between bread and durum wheats in France will be ended. A completely satisfactory analysis of this trade has never been possible because of the arrangement of the French trade statistics, but such study as has been possible indicates that some north African durum was probably reexported in the form of products in exchange for strong bread wheats imported into France. This should not, however, change the figures of consumption already established for this country. If present indications prove to be correct, France will be obliged to import durum wheat, possibly in an amount approximating 7,000,000 bushels.

FRANCE: Trade in durum wheat and derivatives, August-July,  
1930-31 to 1934-35

Item	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Durum:</u>					
Imports .....	11,249,431	11,890,841	11,884,488	9,432,318	8,260,497
Exports .....	5,695	2,120	691	1,128	198
Net imports ....	11,243,736	11,888,721	11,883,797	9,431,190	8,260,299
<u>Semolina: a/</u>					
Imports .....	1,710,869	2,124,970	1,915,265	2,346,653	2,298,148
Exports .....	3,782,028	5,271,794	4,878,861	3,856,771	3,276,083
Net exports ....	2,071,159	3,146,824	2,963,596	1,510,118	977,935
<u>Total:</u>					
Imports .....	12,960,299	14,015,811	13,799,752	11,778,972	10,558,645
Exports .....	3,787,723	5,273,914	4,879,551	3,857,899	3,276,282
Net imports ....	9,172,576	8,741,897	8,920,201	7,921,073	7,282,363

a/ Semolina converted to grain equivalent.

Algeria

Revised estimates of production in Algeria show that the crop has been damaged and will be under average. Tentative figures place bread wheat at 9,900,000 bushels, which approximates the 5-year average, while durum is estimated at 18,400,000 bushels as compared with an average of 22,600,000 bushels. Apart from grain held in the National Defense Reserve, old-crop stocks are placed at 1,286,000 bushels of durum and 367,000 bushels of bread wheat.

The last year for which complete foreign trade statistics are available for Algeria is 1934-35. On the basis of production estimates and the net



## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

export trade of durum wheat and its products during the 5 years ended with 1934-35, annual exports averaged 6,371,000 bushels and requirements approximately 16,900,000 bushels. With available supplies during the present season figured at 19,600,000 bushels and even discounting average requirements somewhat, there should not be more than 3,700,000 bushels of durum wheat, or its equivalent products, available for export this season. The quality of this year's grain is rather poor, and specific weights will be lighter than those of 1935.

ALGERIA: Supplies of durum wheat, 1929-30 to 1934-35

Year	Production	Net exports	Apparent supplies for consumption
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1929-30 .....	25,312	-	-
1930-31 .....	22,865	6,408	16,457
1931-32 .....	18,644	4,376	14,268
1932-33 .....	20,874	7,231	13,643
1933-34 .....	22,226	9,388	12,838
1934-35 .....	24,453	4,461	19,992

ALGERIA: Trade in durum wheat and derivatives, July-June,  
1931-32 to 1934-35

Item	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Durum:</u>				
Exports .....	3,572,716	5,974,426	7,705,367	3,138,990
Imports .....	796,360	208,309	9,057	58,290
Net exports ...	2,776,356	5,766,117	7,696,310	3,080,700
<u>Semolina:</u>				
Exports .....	1,736,596	1,575,606	1,895,871	1,500,815
Imports .....	128,139	118,696	187,464	108,724
Net exports ...	1,608,457	1,456,910	1,708,407	1,392,091
<u>Alimentary paste:</u>				
Exports .....	47,627	48,024	28,810	40,028
Imports .....	55,001	41,167	47,318	53,539
Net exports ...	a/ 7,374	6,857	a/ 18,508	a/ 15,511
<u>Total: b/</u>				
Exports .....	5,356,939	7,598,275	9,630,049	4,679,833
Imports .....	979,500	368,172	243,840	220,550
Net exports ...	4,377,439	7,230,103	9,386,209	4,459,283

a/ Net imports. b/ Semolina and alimentary paste converted to grain equivalent.

## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

Morocco

Late reports from Morocco state that the production of wheat has turned out to be much below previous anticipations. Both bread and durum wheats are under the small harvests of 1935, the former being placed at 3,500,000 and the latter at 11,750,000 bushels. The average production for these two types for the period 1930-1934 amounted to 8,793,000 and 20,734,000 bushels, respectively.

Practically no carry-over of old-crop durum exists, and there will be a considerable deficit this season. Already the competent authorities in Morocco are actively occupied with the problem of providing native growers with seed grain for next season. Prospects for the barley and corn crops are favorable, so there will no doubt be a marked shift in consumption to these grains. The barley crop this year has been placed at 60,167,000 bushels. With average requirements being estimated at some 45,900,000 bushels, an excess of about 14,000,000 bushels is left, which might normally be used for export. A large portion of this excess, however, will be diverted to domestic use. The new crop of bread wheat is larger than local needs when added to the carry-over of 1,100,000 bushels. Bread wheat of milling quality, however, is figured to be only about 2,600,000 bushels, and a part of this will be used to offset the deficit in durum, thus reducing bread-wheat supplies. In the face of this situation, there would be little grain for export to France, and such exports, temporarily at least, have been prohibited by the protectorate Government.

The decree of July 9 prohibited exports from Morocco not only of bread and durum wheats but of flour and semolina as well. Such exports may, however, be authorized later on. As an exception, because of export licenses already granted, 184,000 bushels of bread wheat will be allowed for shipment to France, but this grain must be of high baking value. At the same time, because of the cereal shortage and possible speculation in secondary grains, an export tax amounting to 10 percent ad valorem has been placed on barley and corn, the receipts from the tax to be turned over to the wheat account. There will be exempted from this tax only those shipments made before November 1, as a result of contracts made before July 9. Quality is rather poor this season, a good deal of the grain being of light weight. The average specific weight will probably not exceed 75 kilos to the hectoliter (about 58 pounds per bushel.)

Tunisia

The production of durum wheat in Tunisia is estimated at 4,777,000 bushels and that of bread wheat at 2,573,000, a total of 7,350,000 bushels as compared with 16,534,000 in 1935 and 13,360,000 bushels the average during the years 1930-1934. Old-crop stocks are reported to be very low. With normal durum requirements in excess of 6,400,000 bushels, it is apparent

## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

that there will be no durum for export. Durum-wheat stocks are mainly held by native producers; and, although the quantity may be generally underestimated, it is probable that in view of small supplies producers will be likely to hold on to their stocks.

## TUNISIA: Supplies of durum wheat, 1930-31 to 1935-36

Year	Production	Net exports	Apparent supplies for consumption
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1930-31.....	7,459	-	-
1931-32.....	9,921	4,740	5,181
1932-33.....	12,493	5,824	6,669
1933-34.....	6,246	a/ 739	6,985
1934-35.....	9,553	399	9,154
1935-36.....	11,023	-	-

a/ Net imports.

As in the other north African countries, the quality of Tunisian durum is below that of last year. Whereas specific weights in 1935 varied between 82 and 86 kilograms per hectoliter (64 and 67 pounds per bushel), this year they range between 78 and 80 kilograms (61 and 62 pounds) for the better qualities, with some inferior grain ranging from 60 to 70 kilograms (47 to 54 pounds). Exports from the good harvest of 1935 were rather large, exceeding 3,700,000 bushels for the period July-December 1935.

## TUNISIA: Trade in durum wheat and derivatives, July-June, 1931-32 to 1934-35

Item	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Durum:</u>				
Exports.....	4,742,212	5,691,348	598,156	450,216
Imports.....	54,116	74,684	1,564,156	314,901
Net exports....	4,688,096	5,616,664	a/ 966,000	135,315
<u>Semolina:</u>				
Exports.....	69,923	232,975	297,592	270,637
Imports.....	10,013	15,230	63,801	14,183
Net exports....	59,910	217,745	233,791	256,454
<u>Alimentary paste:</u>				
Exports.....	5,372	4,273	6,908	14,139
Imports.....	14,767	16,178	14,282	6,665
Net exports....	a/ 9,395	a/ 11,905	a/ 7,374	7,474
<u>Total: b/</u>				
Exports.....	4,817,507	5,928,596	902,655	734,992
Imports.....	78,895	106,093	1,642,240	335,750
Net exports....	4,738,612	5,822,503	a/ 739,585	399,242

a/ Net imports. b/ Semolina and alimentary paste converted to grain equivalent.



## SMALLER DURUM WHEAT TRADE EXPECTED IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, CONT'D

DURUM WHEAT: Prices at Marseille, France, June 1935 to July 10, 1936

Year and month	Canadian Western Amber No. 1 a/		Colon Superieur b/		Marchand Superieur c/	
	Quotation	U. S.	Quotation	U. S.	Quotation	U. S.
		equiva- lent d/		equiva- lent d/		equiva- lent d/
	Francs per 100 kilos	Dollars per bushel	Francs per 100 kilos	Dollars per bushel	Francs per 100 kilos	Dollars per bushel
<u>Monthly averages</u>						
<u>1935</u>						
June.....	51	.92	91	1.64	80	1.44
July.....	48	.87	83	1.50	70	1.26
August.....	51	.92	78	1.41	69	1.24
September.....	58	1.04	87	1.56	78	1.40
October.....	58	1.04	89	1.60	79	1.42
November.....	59	1.06	86	1.54	76	1.36
December.....	59	1.06	86	1.54	76	1.36
<u>1936</u>						
January.....	59	1.06	90	1.62	82	1.48
February.....	58	1.05	94	1.71	84	1.53
March.....	58	1.05	99	1.79	93	1.68
April.....	57	1.02	96	1.72	89	1.60
May.....	54	.97	94	1.68	86	1.54
June.....	51	.92	106	1.90	97	1.74
<u>Weekly prices</u>						
June 5.....	49	.88	94	1.69	85	1.53
12.....	49	.88	102	1.83	92	1.65
19.....	50	.90	107	1.92	98	1.76
26.....	54	.97	120	2.15	112	2.01
July 3.....	54	.97	120	2.15	112	2.01
10.....	56	1.00	125	2.24	115	2.06

Compiled by Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service, from trade quotations. Suitable quotations on durum wheat are difficult to obtain and are often irregular as to date. The above data are approximate prices and partially nominal in nature; nevertheless, they are believed to represent the market fairly closely.

a/ Canadian Western Amber Durum No. 1 at Marseille, duty not paid.

b/ Superior "Colon" durum grown by colonists. Basis is Algerian durum.

c/ Superior grade, native grown.

d/ Conversions to United States currency made at average monthly rates of exchange.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA

A general upward trend in volume of trade in agricultural products marked the first 6 months of the trade agreement with Canada. June figures for leading items indicate that the 1936 upward movement of imports was somewhat more general than that of exports. On the import list, material declines for June below May figures were registered for heavy cattle, horses, seed potatoes, turnips, and maple sugar. June imports of all the items covered except turnips and hay, however, were larger than in June 1935. In the export list, declines in June below May figures were noted for fresh grapefruit, the leading dried fruits, rice, eggs, and pork products. Important items falling below June levels were grapefruit, rice, dry beans, and pork products.

Exports

The movement of American potatoes to Canada during June, amounting to nearly 86,000 bushels, was larger than the total exports for the preceding 5 months. The current figure was smaller than that of June 1935, but gains over 1935 in earlier months of this year resulted in a 6-month total for 1936 which is 16 percent larger than that of 1935.

Corn exports also rose sharply in June, the movement of 289,000 bushels being nearly three times as large as the January-May exports. Corn exports so far this year have been more than five times as large as last year's comparable figures. In rice, exports of both cleaned and rough for June maintained the negligible volume of recent months. The 6-month figure for milled rice is about 55 percent smaller than that of 1935, when millers were receiving the benefit of an export drawback equivalent to the amount of the processing tax. Exports of dry beans also remain well below those of a year earlier.

In fresh fruit, the June exports of oranges increased sharply over May figures and also were larger than in June 1935. Exports so far this year were 14 percent ahead of last year's figures. Grapefruit also maintains a substantial lead over the 1935 6-month movement, but the June figures were smaller than in either the preceding month or a year earlier. In apples, however, June figures represented another increase over the 1935 exports, with the 6-month total running more than six times as large as that of last year.

The drop in June exports of the leading dried fruit items below the May levels also resulted in declines below June 1935 figures except in the case of apricots. The 1936 exports of that item continue well ahead of 1935 figures, the increase for the first 6 months amounting to 125 percent. In peaches, the June decline resulted in a decrease of 7 percent below 1935 figures in the exports for the first 6 months of this year. In pears, a similar development appeared as a result of the smaller June movement, the 6-month figure in this case being 2 percent under that of 1935.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

In canned fruit, however, the June trade in the three main items further increased the advance in exports over 1935 established early this year. The increase for apricots is especially striking, while exports of pineapples have been nearly four times as large as the 1935 figures. In canned peaches, the increase in the June 1936 trade over that of a year earlier turned the 6-month total figure from a slight decline below that of last year into a slight increase. Exports of pecans, the leading nut item, continue heavily in excess of last year's figures.

In pork products, June exports of all three leading items were smaller than in May, the decline in lard exports being particularly noticeable. That item was the only one of the three to drop below the June 1935 exports. In hams and shoulders and pickled pork, exports for the first 6 months of this year were more than three times as large as the corresponding 1935 figures. In lard, despite the June decline, current total figures are 84 percent larger than for the first half of 1935. This movement is particularly interesting in view of the tendency for this year's exports of pork products to other countries to fall below the 1935 level.

June exports of live poultry showed little change from May figures, but increased somewhat over the June 1935 exports. The movement so far this year has been about three times as large as that of last year. In dressed poultry, June figures were smaller than in either of the earlier comparable periods, but exports continue to hold a cumulative lead over those of 1935.

June exports of shell eggs were on a smaller scale than in earlier months of this year. June was the second month during which eggs entering Canada were dutiable at the higher rate of 10 cents per dozen, the same as the rate paid by eggs entering the United States. The new Canadian duty was applied under that part of the Canadian tariff law providing for matching the duties of foreign countries on similar products. The United States egg export figure for June, however, was larger than the June 1935 figure, and the 6-month total for 1936 is over six times as large as the comparable 1935 figure.

Imports

Preliminary figures available for the first half of July indicate a continuation of the decline of recent months in total quota cattle imports. If figures for the second half of the month are no larger than those for the first half, the July total will be considerably smaller than that of June. For the period January 1-July 18, 86.2 percent of the main cattle quota had been imported, along with 87.9 percent of the quota for veal calves. The quota for dairy cows weighing 700 pounds or more has been utilized only to the extent of 14.4 percent.



## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

The decline in imports of heavy cattle (700 pounds or over), including dairy cows, from Canada carried the June figure 13 percent below the May imports, and 38 percent under the high point reached in April. The June figure, however, was much larger than that of June 1935 and this year's total imports for the January-June period were more than double those of a year earlier. For the 1936 period, imports from Canada had utilized about 71 percent of the United States import quota of 155,799 head established for cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, exclusive of dairy cows.

In veal calves, imports from Canada advanced more than 5,000 head over May figures to reach a total exceeding 14,000 head. The June figure was the largest for any month this year, and raised the total imports of all cattle weighing under 700 pounds to a level for the January-June period more than double that of a year earlier.

Total dutiable imports of heavy cattle in June were further reduced by the sharp drop in receipts from Mexico, which were 30 percent below similar 1935 figures. In light cattle, also, the June arrivals from Mexico fell off, the current figures being 52 percent and 65 percent, respectively, smaller than imports in May 1936 and June 1935.

The June imports of cheddar cheese, at 493,000 pounds, were over four times as large as the May imports, and nearly eight times as large as the June 1935 imports. The current figure, however, was 35 percent smaller than the average June imports in the years 1925-1929, when the United States import duties were the same as at present. Total imports for the first 6 months of this year, at 3,826,000 pounds represented 1.64 percent of domestic production for the same period. Last year's comparable imports represented 0.24 percent of a total domestic production figure somewhat smaller than that of 1936. In the 1925-1929 period, average imports for the first 6 months totaling 2,596,000 pounds, represented 1.51 percent of a domestic production somewhat smaller in volume than the current year's figures.

Despite the increase in both production and imports over comparable 1935 figures there has been an upward tendency in domestic cheese prices. From January through July this year, the price of American cheddar cheese advanced about 3 percent, contrasted with a usual seasonal decline in that period of about 15 percent. Prices in July 1936 averaged about 31 percent higher than in July 1935.

In potatoes, the volume of imports of certified seed during June was the lowest of any month since February. Total imports of seed potatoes for the period December-June 1935-36, however, were nearly eight times as large as the corresponding 1934-35 figures. The larger imports this season have resulted largely from an upward movement in domestic potato prices.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

In July 1936, prices of certified seed were from \$1.40 to \$1.80 per bushel higher than in July 1935. In July 1936, the average farm price of all potatoes was \$1.41 per bushel against 52 cents a year earlier. Imports of table stock from Canada in June, which exceeded 200,000 bushels, were the largest of any month this season, and considerably above the imports of a year earlier.

Imports of fluid cream continue at a restricted level, with the June figures smaller than those in either May or April. The imports have maintained a heavy percentage increase over corresponding 1935 figures, but total imports from Canada for the first half of this year reached only 6,055 gallons. Including the 178 gallons received from countries other than Canada, the annual low-duty quota of 1,500,000 gallons was utilized only to the extent of 0.4 percent in the first half of this year. The trade figures indicate that United States prices of cream have not been high enough to attract Canadian cream over an import duty of 35 cents per gallon.

Among the other agricultural items upon which the United States granted duty concessions to Canada, live and dressed poultry continue to arrive in considerably larger volume than last year. The figures for both of those products were larger in June than in either the preceding month or June 1935. In horses valued under \$150, June imports were smaller than in May, but they were larger than in June 1935 and made a 6-month total more than four times as large as that of 1935.

Imports of turnips declined sharply in June, and hay showed only a slight gain over May figures. For both of these items, June imports were under the 1935 level. For the current year to June 30, however, imports of turnips were 43 percent larger than in 1935, whereas hay imports remained well below last year's figures. June figures for maple sugar, another concession item, continued the advance over last year established early in 1936. The current 6-month figures are nearly three times as large as the 1935 imports.

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CORRECTION

On page 15 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for July 6, 1936, there appeared a tabulation of United States imports of selected agricultural products from Canada for the first 5 months of 1935 and 1936. Under "Poultry, dressed", imports of chickens, etc., for 1935 were given as 12,626 pounds. That figure should have been 135 pounds. The corresponding figure for 6 months, appearing on page 168 of this issue, is 159 pounds.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CATTLE: Imports into the United States from Canada and Mexico,  
by months, 1935 and 1936.

Country, year, and month	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiabale cattle
	Dairy cows	Others	Total	Less than 175 lb.	175 to 699 lb.	Total	
<b>CANADA:</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
1935-January.....	a/	a/	1,274	a/	a/	173	1,447
February.....	a/	a/	3,502	a/	a/	677	4,179
March.....	a/	a/	11,390	a/	a/	4,381	15,771
April.....	a/	a/	13,487	a/	a/	5,443	18,930
May.....	a/	a/	14,142	a/	a/	6,611	20,753
June.....	a/	a/	6,460	a/	a/	4,858	11,318
Total.....	a/	a/	50,255	a/	a/	22,143	72,398
1936-January.....	390	8,574	8,864	896	832	1,728	10,592
February.....	181	8,683	8,864	1,230	509	1,739	10,603
March.....	200	14,628	14,828	2,141	928	3,069	17,897
April.....	326	34,501	34,827	6,425	3,250	9,675	44,502
May.....	920	23,731	24,651	9,054	2,329	11,383	36,034
June.....	764	20,738	21,502	14,337	2,548	16,885	38,387
Total.....	2,681	110,855	113,536	34,083	10,396	44,479	158,015
<b>MEXICO:</b>							
1935-January.....	a/	a/	68	a/	a/	4,313	4,381
February.....	a/	a/	22	a/	a/	33,536	33,558
March.....	a/	a/	62	a/	a/	36,088	36,150
April.....	a/	a/	770	a/	a/	29,733	30,503
May.....	a/	a/	242	a/	a/	26,062	26,304
June.....	a/	a/	946	a/	a/	19,581	20,527
Total.....	a/	a/	2,110	a/	a/	149,313	151,423
1936-January.....	0	2,319	2,319	161	8,338	8,499	10,818
February.....	0	3,301	3,301	32	13,819	13,851	17,152
March.....	0	5,855	5,855	33	27,195	27,228	33,083
April.....	0	3,191	3,191	259	30,372	30,631	33,822
May.....	0	4,027	4,027	128	14,727	14,855	18,882
June.....	0	666	666	12	7,096	7,108	7,774
Total.....	0	19,359	19,359	625	101,547	102,172	121,531

a/ Not classified prior to January 1, 1936.

CREAM: Imports into the United States from Canada, and total imports,  
by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	1935		1936	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
January.....	4	4	10	10
February.....	34	34	246	248
March.....	45	79	1,035	1,035
April.....	36	76	2,012	2,043
May.....	45	142	1,620	1,761
June.....	63	125	1,132	1,136
Total.....	227	460	6,055	6,233



## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada of selected agricultural products,  
January - June, 1935 and 1936

Product	Unit	1935	1936
Cheese:			
Cheddar .....	Pounds	<u>a/</u>	3,825,785
Other .....	"	477,883	157,217
Poultry, live .....	"	4,293	338,871
Poultry, dressed: <u>b/</u>			
Chickens, guineas, ducks, geese .....	"	159	88,868
Turkeys <u>c/</u> .....	"	1,178	3,287
Total dutiable dressed poultry .....	"	1,337	92,155
Horses:			
Valued not over \$150 .....	Head	3,078	12,670
Valued over \$150 <u>c/</u> .....	"	2,453	253
Total dutiable horses .....	"	5,531	12,923
Turnips .....	Pounds	41,308,331	58,883,649
Hay .....	Short tons	51,649	3,596
Apples .....	Bushels	3	3
Maple Sugar .....	Pounds	1,016,226	2,940,517
Eggs in shell <u>c/</u> .....	Dozen	78,966	3,717

a/ Included in, and accounts for, most of "Other." b/ Excludes imports free for supplies of vessels. c/ Not a concession item.

CHEDDAR CHEESE: United States production, and imports from Canada,  
by months, average 1925-1929, annual 1935 and 1936

Month	Average 1925-1929			1935			1936		
	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada <u>a/</u>	Percent imports are of pro- duction	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada <u>a/</u>	Percent imports are of pro- duction	Pro- duction	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of pro- duction
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Jan.	18,190	467	2.57	22,181	150	0.68	29,730	707	2.38
Feb.	18,717	284	1.52	21,118	49	.23	26,139	605	2.31
Mar.	23,128	337	1.46	24,694	103	.42	29,733	1,526	5.13
Apr.	27,809	328	1.18	30,573	47	.15	34,656	373	1.08
May	38,224	424	1.11	44,934	66	.15	48,320	122	0.25
June	46,061	756	1.64	55,607	63	.11	64,016	493	0.77
July	42,029	742	1.77	54,293	36	.07			
Aug.	34,976	595	1.70	51,493	55	.11			
Sept.	29,461	509	1.73	47,448	24	.05			
Oct.	25,105	1,159	4.62	41,156	61	.15			
Nov.	18,224	1,342	7.36	27,598	82	.30			
Dec.	17,375	1,273	7.33	26,918	33	.12			
Total	339,299	8,216	2.42	448,013	769	.17			

a/ Mostly cheddar cheese. b/ Preliminary.

## PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

POTATOES: Imports into the United States from Canada and total imports,  
by months, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Month	1934-35				1935-36			
	Certified seed potatoes		Total potatoes		Certified seed potatoes a/		Total potatoes	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
December .....	3,792	3,792	33,897	37,634	25,618	25,618	33,797	41,750
January .....	0	0	28,532	37,299	20,634	20,634	30,306	35,227
February .....	14,650	14,650	33,941	40,986	7,036	7,036	15,237	30,621
March .....	14,893	14,893	46,756	48,497	188,919	188,919	190,682	206,862
April .....	6,017	6,017	29,488	61,431	135,600	135,600	174,449	190,352
May .....	10,252	10,252	104,022	106,819	19,964	19,964	65,878	67,044
June .....	2,444	2,444	5,715	5,715	16,633	16,648	217,481	225,008
Total .....	52,048	52,048	234,351	338,381	414,404	414,419	727,830	796,864

a/ The quota year begins December 1.

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of selected agricultural products,  
January - June, 1935 and 1936

Product	Unit	1935	1936
Potatoes .....	Bushels	146,835	169,975
Grapefruit .....	Boxes	292,990	334,190
Oranges .....	Boxes	1,289,800	1,471,226
Apples .....	Bushels	15,953	101,616
Dried fruit:			
Pears .....	Pounds	172,097	169,295
Peaches .....	"	915,930	853,217
Apricots .....	"	264,817	596,363
Canned fruit:			
Apricots .....	"	2,982	93,010
Peaches .....	"	75,356	76,346
Pineapples .....	"	253,632	942,084
Rice:			
Milled .....	"	6,618,555	2,973,727
Rough a/ .....	"	2,658,932	3,079,969
Eggs in shell .....	Dozen	15,110	98,521
Poultry:			
Live .....	Pounds	7,072	21,282
Dressed .....	"	28,521	30,146
Beans, dry .....	"	632,037	370,658
Corn .....	Bushels	56,108	289,031
Pecans .....	Pounds	61,548	524,816
Pork:			
Hams and shoulders .....	"	81,577	279,397
Pickled and salted pork .....	"	332,904	1,022,141
Lard .....	"	516,322	947,054

a/ Not a concession item.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, August-June, 1934-35 and 1935-36, and June 1935 and 1936

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-June		June	
	1934-35	1935-36	1935	1936
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
<b>LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:</b>				
United Kingdom.....	732,282	1,399,404	49,080	86,644
Italy.....	478,164	393,517	44,193	25,125
France.....	378,449	710,138	21,288	33,833
Germany.....	335,882	780,065	34,259	25,648
Spain.....	251,195	221,103	13,456	14,151
Poland and Danzig.....	209,697	269,243	15,738	14,476
Belgium.....	96,116	165,183	10,534	3,879
Sweden.....	86,184	85,617	5,047	7,371
Netherlands.....	59,896	69,049	3,943	2,602
Soviet Russia (Europe) <u>a/</u> .....	58,280	431	40,498	431
Portugal.....	40,814	53,021	2,966	3,535
Other Europe.....	95,545	99,217	7,792	5,659
Total Europe.....	2,822,504	4,245,988	248,794	223,354
Canada.....	205,747	244,890	11,404	15,006
Japan.....	1,528,497	1,526,248	96,923	69,437
China.....	113,069	37,863	2,024	2,148
British India.....	50,309	7,202	208	0
Other countries.....	24,855	42,757	2,693	3,007
Total exports.....	4,744,981	6,104,948	362,046	312,952
Total imports <u>b/ c/</u> .....	104,941	140,703	6,698	13,036
Net exports.....	4,640,040	5,964,245	355,348	299,916
<b>LINTERS:</b>				
Germany.....	70,463	86,192	7,976	10,231
United Kingdom.....	50,778	59,292	2,068	4,441
France.....	34,753	33,387	2,294	3,170
Netherlands.....	27,103	40,242	4,571	4,109
Belgium.....	1,529	3,115	470	23
Other Europe.....	18,728	11,700	780	0
Total Europe.....	203,354	233,928	18,159	21,974
Japan.....	24,454	38,364	4,989	1,467
Canada.....	8,660	8,344	976	587
Other countries.....	3,358	1,045	633	0
Total exports.....	239,826	281,681	24,757	24,028

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Russia in Asia beginning January 1, 1935.

b/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Imports for consumption.



UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle.....	No.	10	3	418	319
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	761	1,098	222	293
Cheese.....	Lb.	1,344	1,137	276	256
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	76	79	61	51
Condensed.....	Lb.	7,881	3,486	979	409
Dried.....	Lb.	2,705	3,376	606	703
Evaporated.....	Lb.	39,549	25,474	2,569	1,755
Infants' foods, malted, etc.	Lb.	1,848	2,126	559	656
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	1,802	2,112	499	593
Meats and meat products:					
Beef-					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	5,518	4,697	843	810
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	9,501	5,909	680	563
Canned.....	Lb.	2,653	1,761	865	553
Total beef.....	Lb.	17,672	12,367	2,388	1,926
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh.....	Lb.	486	89	46	13
Loins and other fresh.....	Lb.	25,950	3,141	3,093	543
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	26,436	3,230	3,139	556
Bacon.....	Lb.	11,582	3,860	1,384	722
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	64,561	46,720	10,389	9,588
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	408	479	59	86
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	14,704	7,488	1,320	934
Canned.....	Lb.	9,979	7,749	3,617	2,694
Total pork.....	Lb.	127,670	69,526	19,908	14,580
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	620	488	108	91
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	1,630	1,600	363	389
Other canned meats including					
canned poultry .....	Lb.	973	1,327	180	306
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	1,229	1,074	300	286
Sausage, not canned.....	Lb.	2,097	1,192	413	276
Other meats, incl. edible offal.	Lb.	27,514	17,005	2,766	2,384
Total meats.....	Lb.	179,405	104,579	26,426	20,238
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes.....	Lb.	165	109	175	166
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	35,780	25,793	6,499	5,550

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD.CONT'D				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, animal:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard.....	Lb.	225,113	88,860	19,032	11,327
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	2,290	717	214	98
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	13,174	9,552	1,111	1,111
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	4,530	3,274	420	353
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	4,599	3,649	349	280
Tallow.....	Lb.	676	3,167	43	223
Other animal oils & fats, etc.	Lb.	23,823	16,950	1,242	1,273
Total oils and fats .....	Lb.	274,205	126,169	22,411	14,665
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee.....	Lb.	6,624	8,793	1,181	1,448
Cotton, unmd. (Bales of 500 lbs.)					
Raw, except linters.....	Bale	5,066	6,397	326,877	392,015
Linters.....	Bale	262	305	6,709	7,373
Fruits:					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt.	261	1,109	451	2,209
Fresh.....	Box	5,714	6,711	8,071	9,814
Fresh.....	Bbl.	696	1,473	2,993	6,188
Dried.....	Lb.	23,497	32,570	2,151	2,718
Apricots, dried.....	Lb.	15,196	26,588	2,471	3,689
Grapefruit.....	Box	984	1,087	2,147	2,441
Oranges.....	Box	4,092	5,446	10,684	13,558
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	100,635	124,144	3,882	4,801
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	152,716	217,627	8,520	9,518
Raisins.....	Lb.	93,890	109,016	4,811	5,191
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	236,501	340,811	17,799	24,749
Grains, flour and meal:					
Barley, excluding flour.....	Bu.	4,050	9,886	3,038	5,261
Buckwheat, excluding flour....	Bu.	55	a/	38	1
Corn, including cornmeal.....	Bu.	2,324	816	2,099	864
Malt.....	Bu.	83	45	100	55
Oats, including oatmeal.....	Bu.	1,147	1,429	1,362	1,369
Rice, including flour, meal and broken rice.....	Lb.	122,704	84,528	3,842	2,618
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	a/	9	a/	8
Wheat.....	Bu.	3,019	311	1,961	312
Wheat flour b/.....	Bbl.	3,939	3,323	16,846	15,407
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	21,532	15,930	18,807	15,719

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED				1,000	1,000
Oilseed products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal .....	L.ton	2	9	89	243
Linseed cake and meal .....	L.ton	170	206	4,540	4,745
Cottonseed oil, crude .....	Lb.	1,659	400	89	28
Cottonseed oil, refined .....	Lb.	3,836	3,171	398	372
Sugar (2,000 lbs.) .....	Ton	152	94	5,210	4,328
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	244,474	322,792	104,544	126,062
Burley .....	Lb.	14,664	8,609	2,108	1,709
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee ...	Lb.	63,565	54,936	7,234	6,515
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	10,516	9,748	2,152	2,270
Maryland and Ohio export .....	Lb.	5,624	5,932	1,252	1,306
Green River (Pryor) .....	Lb.	3,544	2,917	668	440
One-sucker leaf .....	Lb.	815	1,225	69	108
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	1,299	769	426	434
Black far, water baler and dark African .....	Lb.	8,768	10,491	1,420	1,781
Perique .....	Lb.	78	120	27	42
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	353,347	417,539	119,900	140,667
Tobacco stems, trimmings and scrap .....	Lb.	21,312	15,100	614	407
Vegetables:					
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	5,178	8,231	256	320
Peas, dried .....	Lb.	3,052	3,491	146	145
Onions .....	Lb.	17,435	39,274	398	731
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	73,067	107,389	795	1,368
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	33,409	39,704	3,314	4,082
Misc. vegetable products:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	Lb.	4,328	4,702	1,879	1,303
Glucose .....	Lb.	27,899	34,003	788	892
Hops .....	Lb.	6,735	6,349	1,289	907
Starch, corn .....	Lb.	39,932	54,527	1,375	1,684
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				630,813	719,483
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				669,239	766,587
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....				2,085,092	2,374,597

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the  
Bureau of Foreign and Fomestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Includes flour milled in United States from foreign wheat.



UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultura products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Live animals:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle .....	No.	246	433	6,759	11,892
Hogs, (except for breeding) ..	Lb.	50	9,903	5	875
Horses .....	No.	5	18	877	2,280
Dairy products:					
Butter .....	Lb.	22,393	5,855	3,519	1,124
Casein .....	Lb.	1,784	11,396	157	897
Cheese-					
Swiss .....	Lb.	6,734	6,505	1,710	1,794
Other .....	Lb.	41,712	42,875	8,934	9,558
Total cheese .....	Lb.	48,446	49,380	10,644	11,352
Cream .....	Gal.	1	7	1	9
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ..	Lb.	400	1,116	32	46
Dried and malted .....	Lb.	1,467	15,810	101	741
Whole, sk. and buttermilk ..	Gal.	23	42	5	9
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	384	314	70	53
Egg albumen, dried .....	Lb.	1,140	2,013	498	876
Yolks, dried .....	Lb.	3,116	4,339	300	682
Other .....	Lb.	1,388	1,103	189	200
Hides and skins .....	Lb.	214,188	b/	32,823	54,721
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal, fresh .....	Lb.	5,038	6,388	551	431
Beef and veal, pickled, etc. ..	Lb.	1,177	1,828	89	131
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	Lb.	30	43	4	5
Pork-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	1,539	8,122	215	1,167
Hams, shoulders and bacon ..	Lb.	1,898	14,947	503	3,872
Pickled, salted and other ..	Lb.	550	2,312	209	617
Poultry and game .....	Lb.	837	809	283	282
Meats, canned-					
Beef, including corned ...	Lb.	69,489	88,075	4,596	7,165
Other canned .....	Lb.	167	493	39	716
Total canned .....	Lb.	69,656	88,568	4,635	7,881
Other meats-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	533	915	63	116
Prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	1	1	c/	c/
Total meats .....	Lb.	81,259	123,933	6,552	14,502
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	15,851	13,348	10,120	6,513
Tallow .....	Lb.	190,138	133,005	9,086	7,639
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	60,990	61,145	74,572	99,558
Wool, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	122,788	247,391	17,466	44,736

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cacao beans .....	Lb.	539,076	570,958	24,384	26,142
Coffee .....	Lb.	1,552,027	1,853,138	135,291	135,963
Cotton, excl. linters (478 lbs.)	Bale	116	148	7,870	9,265
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried .....	L. ton	21	24	521	540
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation .....	L. ton	252	191	5,414	3,538
Withdrawn bonded mills .....	L. ton	70	82	1,565	1,357
Total bran, shorts, etc.	L. ton	322	273	6,979	4,895
Hay (2,000 pounds) .....	Ton	88	5	861	42
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy) .....	Lb.	139,081	36,553	1,430	399
Coconut .....	Lb.	93,471	114,634	851	883
Cottonseed .....	Lb.	101,155	6,209	1,141	54
Linseed .....	Lb.	23,249	20,222	230	154
All other .....	Lb.	9,774	3,907	93	37
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	366,730	181,525	3,745	1,527
Fruits:					
Bananas .....	Bunch	51,987	54,684	26,593	27,412
Berries, natural state .....	Lb.	3,862	3,853	246	246
Currants .....	Lb.	6,824	6,214	411	336
Dates .....	Lb.	53,781	54,057	1,957	1,908
Figs .....	Lb.	5,655	6,381	374	419
Grapes .....	Cu. ft.	606	380	688	490
Lemons .....	Lb.	628	5,989	19	127
Limes .....	Lb.	6,065	9,824	169	274
Pineapples-					
Fresh .....	d/	d/		737	901
Prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	5,777	6,637	276	328
Products of the P.I. ....	Lb.	7,705	3,186	448	157
Raisins .....	Lb.	952	980	92	85
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	6,821	6,442	3,741	3,514
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain .....	Bu.	10,978	648	8,367	428
Barley, malt .....	Lb.	271,318	270,389	7,854	6,626
Corn, grain .....	Bu.	20,427	31,284	10,703	13,117
Oats, grain .....	Bu.	15,614	98	4,557	39

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
Grains and grain prod., cont'd:					
Rice-					
Uncleaned .....	Lb.	6,497	3,654	154	114
Cleaned or milled .....	Lb.	29,530	11,587	818	311
Patna .....	Lb.	3,252	4,898	112	166
Meal, flour and broken ....	Lb.	42,134	38,328	556	633
Rye, grain .....	Bu.	10,230	2,245	5,871	1,067
Wheat, grain-					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu. ...	Bu.	5,906	25,314	5,731	21,499
Dutiable at 10% ad val. e/. ..	Bu.	8,146	9,205	5,730	5,843
Milled in bond & export to countries other than Cuba	Bu.	7,292	7,855	5,634	6,436
Ground into flour for export to Cuba .....	Bu.	3,772	4,123	3,063	3,604
Total wheat grain .....	Bu.	25,116	46,497	20,158	37,382
Wheat flour .....	Bbl.	4	35	19	126
Wheat, including flour .....	Bu.	25,134	46,663	20,177	37,508
Nuts .....	d/	d/		12,203	15,993
Oils, vegetable:					
Cocomut, product of P.I. ....	Lb.	300,749	348,561	8,487	12,935
Corn oil .....	Lb.	20,296	29,085	1,072	1,820
Cottonseed oil .....	Lb.	113,354	145,910	5,567	8,533
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	3,086	1,161	119	47
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	62,562	68,245	7,862	8,307
Olive oil, inedible .....	Lb.	52,591	36,542	3,509	2,634
Palmkernel oil .....	Lb.	32,933	35,395	1,105	1,436
Palm oil .....	Lb.	193,412	326,719	4,635	11,150
Peanut oil .....	Lb.	59,928	66,049	2,411	3,330
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	42,002	113,766	2,598	6,619
Rapeseed oil .....	Gal.	4,765	9,908	1,546	3,963
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	11,344	11,284	466	533
Tung oil .....	Lb.	112,372	149,893	8,197	19,228
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans .....	Lb.	79,553	142,682	1,567	3,127
Copra .....	Lb.	327,269	464,252	5,541	9,774
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	15,332	15,388	14,730	14,588
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	146,408	118,083	3,402	3,029
Seeds, except oil seeds .....	d/	d/		6,183	4,551
Spices .....	Lb.	91,669	102,529	10,937	10,341
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar (2,000 pounds) a/ .....	Ton	3,367	3,218	124,378	160,507
Molasses .....	Gal.	251,041	209,216	11,061	11,399

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
1934-35 and 1935-36, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tea .....	Lb.	83,572	83,916	17,172	17,323
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured.	Lb.	53,485	61,276	23,120	26,694
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc...	Lb.	1,908	2,154	68	75
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans-					
Dried .....	Lb.	34,814	15,027	788	402
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	4,441	6,618	129	187
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	12,121	10,397	395	352
Garlic .....	Lb.	5,385	6,705	242	303
Onions .....	Lb.	14,392	4,114	325	86
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's					
Dried .....	Lb.	7,478	3,501	332	129
Green .....	Lb.	4,205	3,065	208	148
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	31,929	51,840	370	792
Tapioca, crude .....	Lb.	2,785	3,963	32	57
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	77,160	82,504	1,880	1,996
Turnips .....	Lb.	91,726	116,975	548	670
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	78,356	66,077	3,201	2,810
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	d/	d/		6,925	7,635
<u>Fibers, vegetable: (2240 lb.ton)</u>					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	Ton	4	6	1,809	2,872
Hemp, unmanufactured .....	Ton	1	1	165	248
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd.	Ton	49	87	3,306	7,123
Kapok .....	Ton	11	12	2,157	2,635
Manila .....	Ton	40	48	2,705	5,724
Sisal and henequen .....	Ton	74	151	5,243	12,719
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	965,390	1,012,600	112,875	125,773
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				869,918	1,063,882
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				970,783	1,184,720
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....				1,789,153	2,206,571

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes Virgin Islands beginning January 1, 1935.

b/ Beginning January 1, 1936, reported in value only.

c/ Less than 500.

d/ Reported in value only.

e/ Unfit for human consumption.

UNITED STATES: Export quantity of specified agricultural products,  
January-June, 1935 and 1936, and June, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-June		June	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>EXPORTS, DOMESTIC:</u>					
Bacon .....	Lb.	3,722	1,714	494	549
Hams and shoulders <u>a/</u> .....	Lb.	30,409	21,785	6,167	5,406
Lard .....	Lb.	68,003	60,508	6,877	11,090
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley .....	Bu.	1,186	3,564	64	684
Corn .....	Bu.	100	355	4	189
Rice-					
Grain <u>b/</u> .....	Lb.	89,192	9,027	32,864	70
Flour, meal, etc. ....	Lb.	162	13	107	5
Wheat-					
Grain .....	Bu.	68	146	8	26
Flour wholly of United States wheat....	Bbl.	509	400	92	73
<u>Fruit:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples .....	Bu.	4,174	4,707	17	130
Pears .....	Lb.	12,635	14,014	61	83
Oranges .....	Box	2,736	2,719	767	489
Grapefruit .....	Box	612	707	183	136
Dried-					
Apples .....	Lb.	11,094	8,945	1,078	605
Apricots .....	Lb.	5,232	4,269	1,526	231
Prunes .....	Lb.	60,993	80,891	10,908	7,871
Raisins .....	Lb.	30,198	29,594	5,454	2,938
Pears, canned .....	Lb.	30,474	24,362	5,095	2,188
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	74,553	107,736	4,533	15,113
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee .....	Lb.	33,203	35,566	4,508	1,563
Other .....	Lb.	21,154	21,965	2,826	2,977
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	128,910	165,267	11,867	19,653
Cotton, excl. linters (Running bales) .....	Bale	2,120	2,355	345	298

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.

b/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

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## Foreign Crops and Markets

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UNITED STATES: Import quantity of specified agricultural products,  
January-June, 1935 and 1936, and June, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-June		June	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION:</u>					
Cattle, live .....	No.	231	285	34	47
Beef, canned, including corned .....	Lb.	38,494	50,307	5,910	6,918
Butter .....	Lb.	21,500	4,680	1,437	168
Cheese .....	Lb.	23,905	24,352	3,846	4,257
Egg products, excluding eggs in the shell .....	Lb.	3,771	3,605	1,199	849
Tallow .....	Lb.	147,325	34,479	25,635	4,369
Wool <u>a/</u> .....	Lb.	16,031	68,605	2,646	9,666
<u>Grains:</u>					
Wheat <u>b/</u> .....	Bu.	6,438	13,493	625	3,028
Corn .....	Bu.	17,620	5,662	6,122	34
Oats .....	Bu.	10,055	46	406	2
Rye .....	Bu.	7,551	154	799	134
Barley malt .....	Lb.	172,328	122,095	43,728	24,256
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	8,994	6,823	1,738	747
Copra .....	Lb.	176,477	186,596	13,716	23,270
<u>Vegetable oils:</u>					
Coconut .....	Lb.	176,575	171,742	39,041	14,820
Palm .....	Lb.	136,687	165,827	34,823	20,896
Tung (Wood oil) .....	Lb.	53,483	83,317	10,147	16,257
Perilla .....	Lb.	39,732	81,171	5,866	13,770
Sugar, raw (2,000 pounds)...	Ton	1,688	1,951	235	343
Molasses .....	Gal.	149,964	109,660	42,208	17,798

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

b/ Includes only wheat full duty paid and 10 percent ad valorem.



## WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	96	114	96	113	104	126	d/ 85	102	81	111	e/ 65	g/109
Low c/....	82	86	78	81	82	88	d/ 80	76	70	82	e/ 56	g/ 92
July 11...	82	106	80	101	83	117	d/ 80	90	71	100	f/ 57	h/ 97
18...	87	103	86	101	90	116	d/ 81	92	74	101	f/ 60	f/ 98
25...	94	104	94	102	100	117	d/ 85	92	77	101	f/ 65	f/100
Aug. 1...	92	114	91	113	100	126	d/ 84	102	78	111	f/ 64	f/109

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ June 1 to date. d/ August futures. e/ August and October futures. f/ October futures. g/ September and October futures. h/ September futures.

## WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	101	117	106	117	125	140	120	152	94	112	78	94
Low b/....	93	90	85	89	102	118	100	104	85	95	73	78
July 11...	93	109	93	111	109	139	101	142	85	106	76	90
18...	94	109	95	111	114	135	107	149	85	105	76	88
25...	96	110	99	111	111	134	104	142	88	107	76	91
Aug. 1 ...	100	117	106	117	125	140	120	152	94	112	76	94

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.  
b/ June 1 to date.

## ENGLAND AND WALES: Acreage of specified crops, 1931-1936

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1931 .....	1,197	1,029	1,652	447	233
1932 .....	1,238	961	1,580	504	255
1933 .....	1,660	751	1,494	519	364
1934 .....	1,759	861	1,402	488	396
1935 .....	1,772	792	1,413	463	367
1936 .....	1,703	819	1,417	456	357

London office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye				Oats		Barley	
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis			
	No. 3 Yellow	Futures	Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2			
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u> ...	96	99	77	97	38	49	80	79	58	39	113	92
Low <u>b/</u> ....	80	59	74	58	38	43	42	48	34	25	41	58
			Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.						
July 4 ...	84	69	75	69	38	43	46	66	36	32	64	74
11 ...	86	80	75	80	38	46	42	77	34	38	52	87
18 ...	85	89	76	85	38	46	43	75	34	37	48	92
						Oct.						
25 ...	85	91	76	88	38	47	47	74	35	37	50	80
Aug. 1 ...	84	99	77	97	38	49	49	79	36	39	41	92

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1934-35	1935-36	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1	July 1 to	1935-36 <u>b/</u>	1936-37 <u>b/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States ....	4,050	9,886	0	133	72	Aug. 1	692	371
Canada .....	14,453	6,882						
Argentina .....	20,739	9,468	171	171		July 25	437	387
Danube and Russia..	11,250	37,375	421	0	33	Aug. 1	1,592	1,013
Total .....	50,492	63,611					2,721	1,771
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States....	1,147	1,429	0	0	0	Aug. 1	110	7
Canada .....	17,407	14,892						
Argentina .....	43,753	9,790	28	0	248	Aug. 1	1,108	717
Danube and Russia:	8,444	2,847	0	0	0	Aug. 1	0	130
Total .....	70,751	28,958					1,218	854
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>d/</u>	1933-34	1934-35				Nov. 1 to	1934-35	1935-36
United States ....	4,832	880	19	5	0	Aug. 1	671	707
Danube and Russia	23,134	15,857	1,062	340	392	Aug. 1	15,228	11,535
Argentina .....	228,864	256,143	5,125	4,244	5,432	Aug. 1	177,250	195,905
South Africa .....	8,583	21,882	42	25	9	Aug. 1	15,136	6,809
Total .....	265,413	294,762					208,285	214,956
United States imports .....	1,362	41,141				June 30	19,262	9,405

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning November 1.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,  
July 31, 1936 with comparisons

Description	1936							
	June				July			
	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling .....	14.29	14.67	15.01	15.03	15.86	15.65	15.32	14.83
Low Middling .....	13.03	13.41	13.76	13.77	14.60	14.39	14.06	13.58
Egyptian (Fully good fair) ....								
Sakellaridis .....	18.52	18.92	19.34	20.26	21.22	21.87	22.86	23.46
Uppers .....	16.49	16.78	16.85	17.25	17.62	17.64	18.10	18.70
Brazilian (Fair) -								
Ceara .....	13.24	13.62	13.76	13.67	14.29	13.97	13.75	13.48
Sao Paulo .....	14.08	14.46	14.38	14.29	14.92	14.60	14.27	14.00
East Indian -								
Broach (Fully good) .....	11.23	11.57	11.81	11.97	12.64	11.96	11.85	11.64
C. P. Oomra No. 1, superfine.	11.37	11.71	11.96	12.35	12.87	12.51	12.33	12.12
Sind (Fully good) .....	9.76	9.95	10.20	10.17	10.69	10.33	10.15	-
Peruvian (good)								
Tanguis .....	16.69	17.08	17.31	17.22	17.85	17.74	-	-

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Converted at current exchange rate.

SCOTLAND AND IRISH FREE STATE: Acreage of specified crops and production  
of wheat, 1931-1936

Year of harvest	Acreage				Production
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Wheat
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
<u>SCOTLAND</u>					
1931 .....	50	88	835	128	1,792
1932 .....	52	69	867	149	2,240
1933 .....	78	60	856	153	3,472
1934 .....	98	96	816	140	4,144
1935 .....	101	77	827	132	4,443
1936 .....	94	74	828	133	a/ 3,344
<u>IRISH FREE STATE</u>					
1931 .....	21	116	623	346	781
1932 .....	21	103	632	348	831
1933 .....	50	117	635	341	1,983
1934 .....	94	143	583	343	3,803
1935 .....	163	139	614	336	6,687
1936 .....	255	132	558	335	9,500

London office. Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Preliminary.



**BUTTER:** New Zealand grading, 1935-36 season to July 24,  
with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Total August 1 to February 28 .....	242,805	225,919	245,548
<u>Week ended</u>			
March 6 .....	7,336	6,328	7,784
13 .....	7,280	6,160	7,952
20 .....	6,440	6,384	7,336
27 .....	5,432	5,380	6,440
March total .....	26,488	24,752	29,512
April 3 .....	6,216	5,712	6,440
10 .....	4,928	5,768	5,600
17 .....	4,480	4,558	5,656
24 .....	3,472	4,760	4,704
April total .....	19,096	20,798	22,400
May 1 .....	3,304	4,480	4,704
8 .....	2,632	3,696	3,864
15 .....	2,240	2,856	2,968
22 .....	1,680	2,576	2,296
29 .....	1,512	2,016	1,960
May total .....	11,368	15,624	15,792
June 5 .....	1,064	1,512	1,456
12 .....	896	1,176	1,120
19 .....	560	896	1,008
26 .....	560	728	224
June total .....	3,080	4,312	3,808
July 3 .....	616	806	560
10 .....	672	728	616
17 .....	868	1,036	616
24 .....	1,058	1,064	1,064
Total August 1 to July 24 .....	306,052	295,039	319,916

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

**BUTTER:** Price per pound in New York,  
San Francisco, Copenhagen, and London, August 6, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	July 30	August 6	August 8
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score .....	34.8	36.0	24.8
San Francisco, 92 score .....	37.0	38.0	27.0
Copenhagen, official quotation ...	22.7	22.7	18.6
London:			
Danish .....	28.1	28.2	24.3
New Zealand .....	26.0	26.3	20.9
Dutch .....	24.2	24.5	20.0
Estonian .....	24.6	24.6	20.4
Lithuanian .....	24.7	24.6	19.8
Siberian .....	24.8	24.5	19.5

Foreign prices converted at current ratios of exchange. a/ No quotation.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Aug.1, 1935 and 1936

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Aug.1, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1 - Aug.1		Week ended			
	1935	1936	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/.....	67	45	0	0	0	40
Wheat flour b/.....	1,184	540	122	75	103	122
Barley a/.....	692	371	47	0	133	72
Corn.....	7	102	38	19	5	0
Oats.....	110	7	0	0	0	0
Rye.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1	Aug. 1				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders....	35,926	26,601	1,206	778	1,331	705
Bacon, including sides.	4,701	3,667	237	353	564	254
Pickled pork.....	5,780	5,362	87	231	107	250
Lard, excluding neutral	74,104	69,712	2,165	972	1,539	2,414

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat 20,000 bushels; flour 14,800 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 72,000 bushels; rice 2,705,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1936 week ended			Shipments July 1 - Aug. 1	
	1933-34	1934-35	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1	1935-36	1936-37
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	220,616	168,712	5,720	4,280	4,696	11,096	25,384
Canada, 4 markets b/ ..	194,213	176,059	4,649	-	5,070	28,304	14,687
United States c/.....	37,002	21,532	75	103	162	1,251	585
Argentina.....	140,128	186,228	588	1,592	1,446	11,440	5,410
Australia.....	90,736	111,628	848	702	1,211	7,964	4,157
Russia.....	26,656	1,656	0	0	0	0	0
Danube and Bulgaria d/	15,872	4,104	656	352	736	608	2,008
British India.....	c/2,084	c/2,318	64	0	104	0	200
Total e/.....	496,092	474,646				31,108	37,159
Total European ship- ments a/.....	401,560	387,752	6,000			f/14,800	f/15,776
Total ex-European ship- ments a/.....	123,352	142,424	2,688			f/7,392	f/8,120

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To July 18.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies Aug. 1, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1934	1935	1936			1936		
		July	July	May	June	July	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina.	Paper peso.	33.61	33.03	33.11	33.42	33.49	33.52	33.50	33.46
Canada.....	Dollar...	101.20	99.83	99.81	99.72	99.72	99.89	99.94	99.97
China.....	Shang. yuan.	33.91	38.68	29.69	29.89	29.97	29.96	29.98	30.00
Denmark.....	Krone.....	22.51	22.13	22.18	22.41	22.42	22.44	22.42	22.40
England.....	Pound.....	504.07	495.77	496.97	501.92	502.25	502.75	502.33	501.71
France.....	Franc.....	6.59	6.62	6.59	6.59	6.62	6.63	6.62	6.60
Germany.....	Reichsmark.	38.49	40.35	40.28	40.27	40.32	40.35	40.30	40.26
Italy.....	Lira.....	8.58	8.23	7.86	7.86	7.88	7.89	7.90	7.89
Japan.....	Yen.....	29.84	29.15	29.08	29.39	29.33	29.34	29.30	29.30
Mexico.....	Peso.....	27.75	27.77	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.77	27.76
Netherlands.	Guilder...	67.71	67.99	67.63	67.69	68.08	68.15	68.02	67.96
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.32	24.91	24.97	25.22	25.23	25.26	25.24	25.21
Spain.....	Peseta....	13.67	13.73	13.65	13.66	13.71	13.73	13.70	13.67
Sweden.....	Krona.....	25.99	25.56	25.62	25.88	25.89	25.92	25.90	25.87
Switzerland.	Franc.....	32.58	32.75	32.39	32.43	32.72	32.75	32.71	32.67

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, July 29, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	July 31,	July 22,	July 29,
	1935	1936	1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin.....	18.23	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg.....	17.52	12.20	12.25
United Kingdom: b/			
Prices at Liverpool 1st quality			
American green bellies.....	13.61	16.71	16.69
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	20.37	21.09	21.13
Canadian green sides.....	17.49	18.73	18.82
American short cut green hams...	20.37	22.62	21.21
American refined lard.....	14.15	12.39	12.49

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.



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